

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1866.

[No. 1551.]

Vol. VI.]

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
To a deed of trust from the  
to the subscriber, will be  
for ready money, at the  
the town of Alexandria, on the  
next, TWO TRACTS OF  
lying upon the north river of the  
county of Hampshire, containing  
the sale will commence at 12 o'clock

James Keith.  
1206

**TO LEASE**  
number of years, a most valuable  
**MILL SEAT.**

On the waters of the four miles  
of Washington, and polluting very  
pages in all respects as will appear from the  
deed.

by certify that I surveyed and divided  
a Mill on the waters of four miles  
of George Washington Park, and  
has many great advantages, by  
sixty poles, in length, and ranging  
in half feet in height, twenty eight feet  
more may be had by extending the race  
over. Where the dam ought to be, is a  
where the water falls twelve feet in the  
few yards. The ground through which  
the mill passes, is very fine and convenient  
for a mill. The race is very good, and  
is adapted for convenience and for a  
mill at a very short distance, there is  
of good quality, sufficient for all  
wanted. This site is about six miles from  
a less distance from George town and  
one mile from the Great Road leading from  
to Leesburg.

under my hand, February 15, 1866.  
GEORGE GILPIN.  
A survey was undertaken by Col. Gilpin,  
at the request of the subscriber, to  
experience in Mathematics, and to  
for the sale. Any further information  
obtained from him.

able man, or set of men, willing to LEASE  
the length of time will be  
the Stone and Timber necessary for  
the works free of charge. I purpose building  
it soon as the race shall have been completed  
lawing for the other Mill shall be done with  
The stream is a very constant one as the  
can testify, and there is no Mill above the  
Mr. Jacob Bantz, living upon the  
out five miles from Alexandria, will  
and give any further information that may

George W. P. Oufis.  
House, February 24, 1866.

County Court,  
August Term, 1866.

ing to the Court, upon the petition  
am M. Maynard, for a commission  
under the act entitled, "An act to  
entitled," that Charles Alexander and  
wife, Charles Tyler and Sarah  
Brown, Cecelia Gustavus Brown,  
Richard Brown, Seniors Brown,  
Cecelia Brown, Gustavus Richard Alex-  
ander, Lewis B. Whiting and Maria  
Brown, Richard Brown, Cath-  
Eleanor Brown, Gustavus Brown  
Brown, persons residents of the  
ginia, are entitled to certain parts of  
mentioned; and the commission-  
d in pursuance of the said petition  
their return thereof as the law re-  
is thereupon ordered: That the said  
var, by themselves or their attor-  
sles county court, at Charles Town,  
MONDAY in March next, to  
if any they have, why the return  
the commissioners, should not be  
and that the said William M. May-  
notice of this order by causing the  
inserted in Snowden's paper in Alex-  
a week for the space of three weeks  
id third Monday in March next.

JOHN BARNES, Clerk.  
20.

**NOTICE.**

E is hereby given that the subscriber  
Ken. letters of administration on the  
n Fowler, eq. late of Fairfax coun-  
All persons indebted to the said  
quested to make payment as soon as  
those who have claims against the  
d to make them known to the sub-  
sider that he may be enabled to close  
ation.

William Denale.  
county, March 8.

**NOTICE.**

eriber will rent the house on Fairfax  
near Duke street, lately occupied by  
H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. J. A. Ladd,  
some person has reported that  
for back rents, the following  
Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the  
rior of the lot) who leased the  
to me on an annual ground-rent  
there is no truth in the said re-  
ation.

Stephen Cooke.  
by acknowledge, to have received  
ents due on a lot, in the town of  
n Fairfax street, leased of me by  
Cooke, up to the 30 day of Febru-

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.  
1865. (Dec. 10.)

**PRINTED DAILY**  
**SAUEL SNOWDEN.**

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD,  
At the Vendue-Store,  
Corner of Prince and Water streets,  
A Variety of DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES, &c.

(Particulars of which will be expressed in the  
bills of the day.)

All kind of goods which are on limitation and  
the prices of which are established, can at any  
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-  
mitation and prices.

Philip G. Marshall, v. M.

**WANTED.**  
A vessel of about 500 bbls.  
burthen.

To take a freight to Portsmouth,  
New Hampshire. Apply to  
WASHINGTON PEIR E.  
At Col. Ramsey's Compting Room.

March 15.

**TEAS.**

The subscriber has received by Captain Hand,  
from Philadelphia,

**IMPERIAL TEA,**  
Of a superior quality.

LADIES who are fond of this delightful be-  
verage, will, I am sure, not be disappointed if  
they will make a trial of it.

He has on hand,

Gunpowder  
Young Hyson, and  
Hyson Skin

Sherry  
Lisbon, and  
Malaga

Old Jamaica Spirit,  
Jamaica, Antigua, and New-England Rum  
Genuine old Cognac Brandy  
Holland Gin  
Whiskey  
Molasses

Loaf, Lump, and Muscovado Sugars—to-  
gether with a

General assortment of Groceries.

**JAMES DOULASS.**

March 15.

An excellent Milk Cow, used  
in the town, and now heavy with calf, for sale.

**CANDLES AND RUM.**

150 boxes Mould and Dipt Can-  
dles, of a superior quality,  
20 barrels New-England Rum,  
imported from Schooner FAVORITE, Capt. HALL,  
from Boston, and for sale, by

Lawson & Fowle.

March 12.

I have received from Madras,  
(Via New York)

9 Bales of Piece Goods,  
consisting of

Long Cloths, Manilla Gingham,  
Muslin and Madras Handkerchiefs. The a-  
bove goods were selected in Madras by Andrew  
Smith for Messrs and Miller, are entitled to  
drawback, and will be sold low by the bale.

Mordecai Miller,

Who has in Store,

1200 Spanish Hides,  
750 pair of Morocco Shoes,  
20 tons Plaster, and  
20 tons of Figs.

March 5.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
20 bags best Black Pepper  
20 chests Souchong Tea  
24 hogsheads best Surinam Molasses  
50 barrels Reef.

FOR SALE, by

John G. Ladd.

March 5.

**FOR SALE**  
1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.  
1500 do. St. Ubes.

Wm. Hodgson.

Feb. 12.

**FOR SALE,**  
A Negro Woman, who is an ex-  
cellent house servant, with her two Children;  
one male, the other female.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the  
subscriber, will be exposed to sale, on Wednes-  
day, the second day of April next, for ready  
money, upon the premises, several very valuable  
LOTS OF GROUND, lying upon Queen, Fair-  
fax, Water and Union streets, in the town of  
Alexandria—And immediately after the sale of  
the Lots, will be exposed to sale, at the office  
house, for ready money also, (in case by the sale  
of the Lots the sum required should not be raised)  
one undivided sixteenth part of a Tract of  
Land, lying in Spotsylvania county, containing  
about eighteen thousand acres, known by the  
name of the Mine Tract.

James Keith, Trustee.

March 12.

**I WANT TO EMPLOY**  
A Journeyman Baker:

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New  
York, as a Foreman. A single man would  
be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13.

**FOR SALE.**  
A LOT OF GROUND,

ON the north east corner of Cameron and Water  
streets, fronting 25 feet on the former and 60  
feet on the latter, adjoining the property of I. Geiger,  
lately occupied by Mr. H. Nicholson. Any person  
wishing to purchase such a Lot may meet with a great  
bargain on application to

Frederick Shuck.

March 5.

**A great Bargain may be had.**

With to exchange seven or eight hundred acres  
of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Lou-  
doun county, for good lands in the western coun-  
ty. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely  
timbered and watered, good farming land, about  
12 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from  
Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—  
There are two improvements and an excellent or-  
chard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat  
sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which  
grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the  
Plaster of Paris, from the fullest experiments—  
the title indisputable. Any person making early  
application may get an advantageous exchange.  
Application, by letter, to the subscriber in A-  
lexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7.

**FOR SALE,**  
100 bbls. Muscovado SUGARS.

2000 lbs. prime Fiskin Butter.

10 casks Chewing Tobacco.

Spinning Cotton,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Liquors and Groceries, as usual

Mandeville & Jamieson.

February 12.

**LOST OR MISLAID,**  
Certificates for 43 Shares of Potomac  
Bank Stock.

ANY person giving information so that they  
can be obtained, will receive a particular  
favor on the subscriber—

Who has a Cargo of St. Ubes SALT  
for Sale.

E. Janney.

2d mo. 19th.

**HENRY K. MAY**  
Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from  
New Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi-  
ately applied for:

80 casks Red Lead,  
38 casks Patent Shot,  
18 casks Log Cabin Lead and  
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

**CLOVER SEED.**  
3000 pounds fresh CLOVER SEED,

For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 19.

**Boarding-House Opened**  
By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,  
In the house lately occupied by Thomas Par-  
son, between the dwelling house of Dr. Dick  
and Mr. Hodgson's store—where a few genteel  
boarders may be accommodated—with or with-  
out lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1.

**The Schooner**  
**HARMONY,**  
Capt. ROBERTS,

Will sail for New York, on Wed-  
nesday morning. For freight or passage apply  
to the Master on board, or to

John Tucker.

March 17.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels  
burthen, for COKE and a MILL-  
KET; to which immediate dispatch  
will be given—the cargo being all  
ready to go on board.

James Patton.

**WHO HAS FOR SALE,**  
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.  
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a  
few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

I want to hire a man who un-  
derstands something of both Farming  
and Gardening.

R. T. Hooe.

March 17.

**NOTICE.**

The commissioners named and au-  
thorized by a commission of bankruptcy awarded  
and issued and now in prosecution against Thos.  
Moore of Alexandria, intend to meet on the  
25th day of this month at four o'clock in the  
afternoon at John Gadsby's city tavern in the  
town of Alexandria in order to make a dividend  
of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, and  
to choose a new assignee. When and where the  
creditors, who have not already proved their  
debts under the said commission, are hereby re-  
quired to come prepared to prove the same or  
they will be excluded the benefit of the said di-  
vidend.

Wm Oxley, Assignee

March 3

**LOST.**

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town.

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion.  
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any  
person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.

**JOSEPH RIDDLE**  
Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately  
arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part  
of his

**FALL GOODS;**  
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax  
street, and daily expects an additional supply in  
the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

**Dissolution of Copartnership.**

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under  
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,  
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-  
sent. All persons that are indebted to, or that  
have claims on the firm, are requested to come  
forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the  
concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-  
counts are of long standing are particularly re-  
quested to attend to this notice, and make  
payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,  
Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,  
Of Baltimore.

September 18.

**TO RENT,**  
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situ-  
ate on St. Alaph street, between King  
and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Fawcett's  
office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander.  
Possession will be given on the 15th March.—  
Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

This day is Published,  
By COTTON & STEWART,  
[Price twelve and a half Cents]

**AN ORATION,**  
Delivered in the Episcopal Church, on the 22d  
February, 1866.

By Charles F. Mercer:

A member of the Washington Society.

March 6.

**ROBERT GRAY,**  
Bookseller, King Street;

Has just received from Philadelphia, the follow-  
ing

**VALUABLE BOOKS:**

A Geographical Dictionary of the United  
States of North America, by Joseph Scott, au-  
thor of the United States Gazetteer, &c. &c.

Medical Inquiries and Observations, by Ben-  
jamin Rush, M. D. The second edition revised  
and enlarged by the author.

Medical and Physical Journal, part 1st of vol.  
1st, by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.

Quincy's Lexicon Physico-Medico Impro-  
ved.

Cuvellier's Complete Treatise on Electricity,  
in theory and practice, with original Experi-  
ments, the 2d edition.

Cuvellier's History of the American Revolution.  
Plutarch's Lives.

Davis's Modern Geography.

Hutchinson's Xanthopon, from the "Classic  
Persa."

Wilkes's Reports. Dallas's Reports.  
McKail's Evidence, &c. &c.

A. L. S. O.

A large supply of School Books and Writing-  
Paper.

March 17.

**JAMES BACON,**  
A BEE GALLERY STORE, on King Street, door, in  
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in  
the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.  
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-  
lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,  
Imperial,  
Hyson,  
Young Hyson,  
Hyson Skin, and  
Souchong

Best Green Coffee,  
Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,  
Rufellon,  
Sherry,  
Lisbon,  
Teneriffe,  
Malaga, and  
Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,  
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,  
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New  
England Rum,

Holland Gin,  
Irish and country Whiskey,  
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,  
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon,  
Cayenne and Black Pepper, Bices and Ground  
Ginger, Baked Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,  
Rice, Sarsaparilla, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and  
Spermaceti Candles, Refined Selt-Petre, Potomac  
Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,  
Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best  
English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,  
and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-  
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes  
in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior qual-  
ity, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Du-  
mignon's, &c. &c. with generally every article  
in his line—the whole of which have been select-  
ed with care and will be disposed of on the very  
lowest terms.

December 18.

**STOP THE THIEF.**

On Thursday night, the 9th of January last, was  
taken out of my stable, about 7 or 8 o'clock,

**A BAY MARE,**

Four years old next spring, about 14 and  
an half hands high, rough shod before, a  
sneep on the end of her nose rubbed with the wag-  
gon gear, and I think one of her hind feet white,  
has large ears. I will give FIVE DOLLARS  
for the Mare, if taken ten miles from home  
or 10, if 20; or TWENTY for the Mare and  
Thief, if convicted to as to be brought to con-  
dign punishment, and all reasonable expenses if  
taken at a greater distance.

John Ball, sen.

Alexandria County, Dist. Col. }

February 3.

N. B. The Mare was seen in possession of  
the thief, crossing Washington's Ferry to the city  
of Washington, on the night she was taken.

Printing, in its various branches,  
handsomely executed at this office.



From the Richmond Enquirer.

### GENERAL MIRANDA.

Should it be the serious design of Miranda to emancipate the Spanish provinces of South America, and establish among them an independent government, there is no liberal man in this country who will not wish him success. The Spanish colonies of South America, are inferior to none in the value of their soil, or their adaption to commerce, and they are inferior to none in the dependence which they sustain and the tyranny under which they suffer. Nature scarce ever did more for any country: Man scarcely ever did less.

The general population of South America being estimated at about 13,000,000, it is probable from the accounts of some geographers, that the Spanish possessions contain about 9,000,000. According to baron Humboldt, the latest and most correct traveller in that country, the province of Mexico contains 5 or 6 millions. The city of Mexico itself has 150,000 inhabitants. According to this estimate Spain has under her sceptre in Mexico and South America not less than 14 or 15 millions of people.

Mexico or New Spain, is divided into Old Mexico, which contains the audiences of Galicia, Mexico and Guatemala, which are subdivided into 22 provinces; New Mexico divided into two audiences, Apache and Sonora; and California on the west, a peninsula. The civil government of Mexico is administered by tribunals, called audiences. In these courts, the viceroy of the king of Spain presides, who continues in office three years. The priests, monks and nuns, are said to constitute a fifth of the white inhabitants. The capital of this country is the celebrated city of Mexico, the trade of which consists of 3 great branches extending over the whole world. It carries on a traffic with Europe, by La Vera Cruz, situated on the Gulf of Mexico; with the East Indies by Acapulco on the South Sea 110 miles S. W. of Mexico; and with South America by the same port.

The Spanish territories are parcelled into various departments. The grand divisions are, the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres; that of Peru, which includes Chili; and that of New Grenada in the north: the capital of the first being Buenos Ayres, of the second Lima, and of the third Bogota, or Santa Fe de Bogota, N. lat. 4.

Lima was founded by Pizarro, and is supposed to contain 45,000 inhabitants, scarcely more than a third part of the population of Mexico.

Buenos Ayres was founded in 1535, receiving its name from the salubrity of the air. The population is supposed to be about 33,000. It is the great resort of passengers from Spain, who thence cross the country of Potosi, there being an uninterrupted post road with post-houses, and relays of horses and carriages, across the country to Peru. Bogota is rarely visited by travellers, and is little known.

Of the other chief towns, Carthagena contains 25,000 souls; and Potosi about the same number; Popayan above 20,000. Quito 50,000. The manufactures of Spanish South America are inconsiderable. Among the exports are sugar, cotton, cocoa, Peruvian bark and Vicuna wool. But the chief exports are from the mines. From the official registers it appears that the coinage in Spanish America, from the first day of January to the last day of December, 1790, was as follows: In gold 2,470,812, and in silver 25,906,023 piasters.

We have no documents before us, by which we might ascertain the extent of the commerce of Mexico, New Grenada or Peru. The following statement of the trade of Buenos Ayres may suffice to explain not only the actual condition of that province but the comparative commerce of the rest:

We shall be best enabled to form a correct idea of the prosperity and commerce of this country, by taking a view of the imports and exports. In the year 1796, there arrived thirty-five loaded ships from Cadiz, twenty-two from Barcelona, Malaga, and Alcaquez; nine from Corunna; five from Santander; one from Vigo; and one from Gijon. The value of that part of the cargoes which consisted of Spanish productions, amounted to 1,705,866 American piasters. The value of the foreign manufactures, &c. which were imported in the above ships amounted to 1,148,078; and sum total of both, to 2,853,944 piasters. On the other hand, there sailed from Buenos Ayres, twenty-six ships for Cadiz; ten for Barcelona, Malaga, and Alicante; eleven for Corunna; and four for Santander. These carried coined and

uncoined gold of the value of 1,425,701 piasters. The value of silver exported amounted to nearly 2,556,304, and that of the other productions of the province, to 1,076,877 piasters. The value of all the exports consequently amounted to 3,058,882. The goods exported consisted of 875,593 raw ox-hides; 43,752 horse-hides; 25,436 skins of a finer sort; 46,800 arrobas of melted tallow; 771 arrobas of Vicuna wool; 2264 arrobas of common wool; and 291 arrobas of the wool of the Guanaco, or camel-sheep; 11,890 goose wings; 451,000 ox horns; 3223 cwt. of copper; 4 cwt. of tin; 2541 tanned hides; 222 dozen of manufactured sheep-skins; 2123 cwt. of salted beef; and 185 cwt. of salted pork.

Literary Magazine, Jan. 1804.

Besides these vessels and cargoes employed in the European trade, there arrived two ships from the Havanna with brandy, sugar, &c. to the amount of one hundred and twenty three thousand five hundred and sixty two piasters, and in the same year fourteen ships sailed from Buenos Ayres to the Havanna with cargoes amounting to one hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and ten piasters. Two ships from Lima and Guayaquil imported to the amount of fifty thousand one hundred and fifty four piasters. The value of the exports to the same places amounted to 67,150 piasters. In the same year one thousand three hundred and fifty negro slaves were imported in 4 Spanish and five foreign ships.

From this concise sketch of the trade of Buenos Ayres in the year 1796, which is the only authentic account that we possess of the commerce of any of the Spanish possessions in South America, the reader will at once perceive the wide scope which they lay open to commerce, and the artificial shackles which are imposed upon its exertions. He will see that 9 years ago the amount of exports from Buenos Ayres alone amounted to five millions two hundred and eighty six thousand one hundred and forty two piasters; the piaster being a coin of about five shillings in value. He will see also that the whole exportation was confined to Spanish bottoms alone; all other vessels being excluded at that time from Buenos Ayres, unless they went freighted with negro slaves & hardware. We leave it to our readers therefore to calculate what is the whole amount of the exports from all the Spanish colonies of America, and what that amount would naturally be, if the agriculturalists instead of being ruled by a privileged clergy and temporary Viceroy, was placed under the benign auspices of a free and independent government; if commerce instead of being controlled by the monopoly of the Spanish merchants, was as free as the winds of heaven.

Our imagination is ready to take fire at the contemplation of a scene of things, which time is destined to realise, and which every friend to freedom must wish to see accomplished. We compare the situation that we were placed in when we were British colonies, with that which we now enjoy as free and independent states. We cast our eyes upon the oppressed and populous provinces of Spain, and we demand why they also should not become equally free and independent. The rights of man are not to be defined by geographical boundaries. Whence does Spain derive its privilege of ruling the soil of South America? or how is this privilege more sacred than the privilege of South America to rule her? We do not believe that the inhabitants of South America are as well qualified for the enjoyment of a free government as were the people of the British colonies; because we do not consider them so generally enlightened. Still we cannot presume to doubt that they are fitted for the establishment of an independent government, and that the experience of a few years will qualify them for a government of freedom. It is under the influence of these convictions that we wish every success to the enterprise of general Miranda, if it be such a one as our correspondent has suggested. May he become the Washington of South America! May he shake off the Spanish yoke from the necks of his countrymen; and contribute to establish among them a government that is independent of Europe, and as free as the habits of the people will permit. At no distant day may South America exhibit a confederated republic as free, as prosperous, as instructive to the despots of Europe, as the United States of North America!

But whilst we put up our prayers for his success, we merely express the feelings of an individual. We neither believe it to be the interest of our government to have co-operated in the expedition, nor

are we convinced that the power and resources of general Miranda are equal to the labor which he has undertaken.

The establishment of an independent government in America would not only promote the prosperity of the people, on whom it is to operate, but on the whole civilized world. From the data which we have already stated relative to the commerce of Buenos Ayres, the vast extent of the South American trade may be easily conjectured. This trade would seek a new channel. Instead of being dragged through the storehouses and magazines of the Havanna and Spain, the exports would pursue that course, which would be productive of the greatest advantage. The flags of every carrying nation would be seen flying in their harbors. The vessels of the United States instead of plying a smuggling and a contraband trade, would load and unload their cargo in the face of day and under the very eye of the government. The most profitable commerce which we have carried on with those colonies, was pursued during the year 1800, but observe the miserable shifts and expedients into which some of our merchants were driven, at that day, to put to sleep the jealousy of the Spanish dragon. An American vessel visited the South Sea, under the pretence of hunting the whale or the seal. When it arrived off the coast of Lima, nothing was more easy than to damage a few boxes of goods or scuttle the Hull of the vessel. In this situation she put into the port of Lima under all the appearances of distress: The viceroy granted her the privilege of repairing her damages, and of selling as much of her cargo as would be sufficient to defray the expences of reparation. In the mean time, the whole cargo was smuggled on shore. The catastrophe of this commerce however, was rather unfortunate. Our vessels were detained by his success, or, their cargoes were confiscated, and our merchants were despoiled of the profits of their lucrative commerce. But let an independent government be established among them, and this contest between plunder and subterfuge will be for ever put to sleep, and the golden fruit of the Hesperides will be within the reach of every visitant.

### COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the ENQUIRER.

SIR, I am not in the habit of making communications, either to the public or in private company which are not supported on facts. The short narrative as to Miranda's past conduct, I know to be perfectly true. I ought to have added that he was acquitted by a court martial with honor. Mr. Barlow who now resides in Washington can bear testimony of it. I have been a witness to some very important things, both in France and England, in which he shewed talents, integrity and perseverance.

I am sorry to see him represented as an adventurer in any papers of our country. The time however is approaching, when his character will be better known.

Your strictures therefore may rest uncontradicted; but that you may credit what I have advanced on this subject, I have left a letter with Mr. Hylton, the clerk of the council, addressed to you, and to be delivered when it can do no harm to the cause in question; in which you will find the outlines of the design; the place of rendezvous, &c. &c. You must not blame my caution in keeping the port or place of destination from the public, for the minister of Spain would gladly know it and by express might possibly prevent the design. Yours, &c.

On the foregoing communication it is unnecessary to make a single comment. It will be sufficient for us to state a single FACT.

It is then a FACT that a subscription paper is now in secret circulation among some of the inhabitants of this city for the purpose of encouraging a trading voyage to South America. The capital to be subscribed for, is principally to be collected from the purses of the merchants; the purposes for which it is to be subscribed are stated on the very face of the paper. The whole capital is to be divided into 30 shares; each subscriber to contribute one thousand dollars. Of course the whole capital will amount to thirty thousand dollars. If a subscriber should find it inconvenient to advance his share in specie, he may throw in his goods to that amount. The whole of this fund, the entire management of it, the port of destination, and every arrangement connected with the voyage, is to be under the direction of a cer-

tain gentleman in this city. It is stated on the face of the subscription paper, that the project is to be no more than a legal trade to South America, the particular part of destination not being mentioned; and it is added by way of encouragement, that the subscribers may expect to receive not less than 400 per cent. profit from the adventure.

Such is the general outline of the project itself; it is incumbent upon us to subscribe a few reports, which are ultimately connected with it. We have no inclination to deceive the reader in a single tale; and it is on this account that we call them reports. They are such reports, however, as are entitled to respect, on account of the respectable authority from which they are derived. It is then reported, that by way of additional incitement to an immediate co-operation in the design, it has been represented that similar adventures are now rapidly progressing in some of the richest northern towns, and that the certain profit of the speculation will quickly tempt other merchants to embark their capital in the adventure. It is reported, that three or four of our merchants have already consented to subscribe for shares. It is reported, that one of the friends of Mr. Jefferson has been requested to inform him of the plan, and advise him to take a share under a fictitious name.

Our merchants should pause, before they determine to venture upon schemes, the profit and propriety of which are so extremely doubtful. They say that this is to be a "legal trade" to South America. But we ask what is this trade which is so profitable, and at the same time sanctioned by the law? Is it the customary trade which is carried on with the Spanish ports of South America? What then has made this usual trade so unusually profitable? Or whence comes it that a trade of such extraordinary advantage should so long have escaped the lynx-eyed vigilance of our merchants; that capital which always seeks its most profitable destination should so long have shunned this particular branch of commerce; and that the inland capital of Virginia should all at once have become the asylum of a commercial project, which has avoided the towns on the seaboard? If it be said that these towns have already embarked their capital in the project, we would ask our merchants whether there is no danger that the multitude of adventurers should reduce the profits of the adventure.

The legal trade here spoken of may not however, be the customary and limited trade carried on with the Spanish colonies; but a new and more extensive trade to be created out of general Miranda's project. This is in fact the trade which is generally understood to be the one alluded to in the project. It is said that when Miranda succeeds in revolutionizing some of the provinces of South America, he will throw open their ports to our vessels; tonnage will be wanting; an indescribable mass of the produce of that country will be ready for exportation; our merchandize will produce an immense profit. Fortunate then will be the vessel, whose cargo is first wafted into their ports: Happy the merchant, who reaps the first harvest of Miranda's genius! This picture is certainly a very glowing one, but let sober reason for one moment ponder upon its correctness. If Miranda succeeds, is this event probable? Have our merchants examined his resources, those which he has carried with him and those which he will next meet with in his own country; the prejudices of the people whom he is to emancipate or the power of the government which he is to overthrow? Have all these details been satisfactorily explained to them? But suppose Miranda fails, what then is to become of their profits or their capital? Why! this 400 per cent. adventure like the Mississippi or the South Sea bubble, may for a time captivate the observer by its dazzling colours, and like them evaporate into "thin air."

### JUST RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia,

50 boxes fresh Mofcatel Raisins  
8 boxes fresh Olives, in bottles } of superior  
8 do Anchovies } quality.

ALSO,

A very handsome assortment of Fancy Oranges, per Boxes, Fancy Paper do. containing Looking Glasses, Perfumes, &c. Pin cushions, with Glasses. Also, some handsome Pocket Books, and a few pots of first quality Rouge—for sale, by

Matthew Eakin,

Who has for Sale,  
Lisbon Lemons, in boxes—and  
fresh Oranges.

March 13.

CONGR  
OF THE  
UNITED S  
HOUSE OF REPRESENT

Friday, Mar

A message was received from the President, stating that the Senate had passed a bill for the relief of the

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On motion of Mr. F. a resolution was passed, that the committee on the subject of the

Mr. Alston called for the report of the committee on the subject of the

Mr. Clark moved to postpone the consideration of the

The Speaker declared the question of going to the yeas and nays

Mr. J. C. Smith took the chair, and the committee on the subject of the

The committee on the subject of the

Mr. Mumford spoke in support of the

Mr. Chandler delivered a speech in support of the

Mr. J. Randolph spoke in support of the

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man in this city. It is stated on the subscription paper, that it is to be no more than a legal trade, not being mentioned; and it is a way of encouragement, that the subscribers may expect to receive not less than 100 per cent. profit from the adventure.

The general outline of the project is incumbent upon us to subscribe reports, which are ultimately with it. We have no intention to receive the reader in a single iota on this account that we call them. They are such reports, however, entitled to respect, on the respectable authority from which they are derived. It is then that by way of additional inducement to an immediate co-operation in the project, it has been represented that some of the richest northern states of the certain profit of the project will quickly tempt other merchants to embark their capital in the adventure. It is reported, that three or four merchants have already consented to be for shares. It is reported, that the friends of Mr. Jefferson requested to inform him of the project, and to advise him to take a share under the name.

Merchants should pause, before they venture upon schemes, the propriety of which are so extremely doubtful. They say that this is a "legal trade" to South America. What is this trade which is so and at the same time sanctioned? Is it the customary trade which exists with the Spanish ports of Spain? What then has made this usual trade unusually profitable? Or whence does a trade of such extraordinary profit so long have escaped the vigilance of our merchants; that they always seek its most profitable branch of commerce; and the land capital of Virginia should have become the asylum of a project, which has avoided the sea-board? If it be said that they have already embarked their capital in the project, we would ask our whether there is no danger that the side of adventurers should reduce the project to a mere speculation.

Trade here spoken of may not be the customary and limited trade on with the Spanish colonies; and more extensive trade to be of general Miranda's project. In fact the trade which is generally to be the one alluded to in the project, is a revolutionizing some of the South America, he will throw open ports to our vessels; tonnage duties; an indescribable mass of goods of that country will be ready for our merchandise will be an immense profit. Fortunately the vessel, whose cargo is first to their ports: Happy the merchant who reaps the first harvest of this picture is certainly a convincing one, but let sober reason ponder upon its correctness. Miranda succeeds; is this event? Have our merchants examined the forces, those which he has carried in his own country; the people whom he is to employ; the power of the government to overthrow? Have all these been satisfactorily explained to us? Suppose Miranda fails, what become of their profits or their Why! this 400 per cent. adventure in Mississippi or the South Sea for a time captivate the imagination with dazzling colors, and like them into "thin air."

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
From Philadelphia,  
Fresh Mafcalat Raisins  
of Olives, in bottles } of superior  
Anchovies } quality.  
A. L. S. O.,  
and some assortment of Fancy Oranges,  
Fancy Paper do. containing Look  
Perfumes, &c. Pincushions, with  
also, some handsome Pocket Books,  
sets of first quality Rouge—for sale,  
Matthew Eakin.  
Who has for Sale,  
Lemons, in boxes—and  
fresh Oranges.

CONGRESS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 14.

A message was received from the senate regarding their disagreement to a bill relative to the library.

A message was likewise received from the senate, stating their appointment of a committee on their part, to unite with each committee as the house might see fit to appoint, to consider and report such business as it will be necessary to transact during the present session; in which the house concurred.

On motion of Mr. Findley, it was resolved that major general Arthur St. Clair be allowed to be heard at the bar of the house in support of his claim on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Alston called for the order of the day for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the nation.

Mr. Clark moved to postpone this order till Monday.

The Speaker declared it out of order to postpone such an order of the day.

The question of going into a committee was then put and carried—Ayes 70.

Mr. C. Smith took the chair.

The committee having agreed to take up the resolution submitted by Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. Mumford spoke at considerable length in vindication of the mercantile character and in favor of prompt and efficient measures.

Mr. Chandler delivered himself to the same effect. He observed that his own opinion was in favor of Mr. Gregg's resolution; but to insure greater unanimity he would agree to the resolution under consideration.

Mr. J. Randolph spoke against the resolution, and avowed himself in favor of negotiating with Britain.

Mr. J. Clay, believing a delay of four or five days very desirable, moved that the committee should rise.

Mr. Alston opposed this motion, and took occasion to express his opinion of the general course of measures proper to be pursued, declaring himself decidedly in favor of adopting the resolution under consideration.

Mr. Smith spoke against the rising of the committee and in favor of an early decision of the measures contemplated to be pursued.

He was followed by Messrs. J. Clay, J. Randolph, and Nicholson, who advocated the rising of the committee, principally on the ground that it was proper to wait a short time to learn the issue of the negotiation depending between Mr. Munroe and the British ministry, and of the great events passing on the theatre of Europe.

The motion for the committee to rise was rejected, Ayes 48, Noes 63.

Mr. J. Clay then rose, and made a short speech, chiefly embracing facts of a commercial nature. In the course of his remarks he said he considered the resolution under consideration as well calculated to induce Britain to abandon her unjust and unauthorized pretensions. He was, therefore, in favor of acting upon it, though not at this time. For this reason, and as it was near the usual hour of adjournment, he moved that the committee should rise.

Mr. Early advocated the rising of the committee.

Mr. Findley declared himself in favor of the motion, not however that the subject should be postponed, but merely because they had reached the ordinary time of adjournment.

Mr. Lyon enquired whether the object of the motion was postponement. If so, he should vote against it.

Mr. J. Clay said his object was to postpone the subject till Monday.

Mr. Lyon then spoke against the rising of the committee, and took occasion to assign his reasons for being decidedly in favor of the resolution under consideration.

Mr. Mumford opposed the rising of the committee, and said he had received a very important letter from the President of the Marine Insurance Company of New York, which he read. The letter expresses the deep apprehension entertained by the merchants of New York, that Congress will rise without adopting effectual measures for the protection of commerce against the depredations of the belligerent nations, and, particularly those of Britain.

Messrs. Stanton and Jackson likewise spoke against the rising of the committee.

and urged the strong necessity of prompt and vigorous measures.

When the question was taken, ayes 65, noes 47, and the house adjourned a short time after three o'clock, till Monday.

Latest Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, of March 13.

On a perusal of our late file of French papers we find the following addition to the list of bulletins:

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser, from the Appendix to the thirty first bulletin of the Grand Army.

AUSTERLITZ, December 4.

This morning arrived at head quarters the capitulation, forwarded by marshal Augereau, of the corps of the Austrian army commanded by general Jellachich. The Emperor would have preferred that the prisoners should have been sent to France, even had it occasioned a few days longer blockade; experience having proved that when permitted to return to Austria, they have soon afterwards been incorporated with the armies.

General Wreden, commanding the Bavarians, has had several skirmishes in Bohemia with the Archduke Ferdinand. He has made some hundred prisoners.

The Prince de Rohan, at the head of a corps of 6000 men, which had been cut off by marshals Ney and Angereau, threw themselves upon Trente, passed the neck of Boasio, and attempted to penetrate to Venice. He was beaten by general St. Cyr, who made him and his whole corps prisoners. The following is the dispatch of marshal Massena, giving an account thereof to the minister of war.

Capitulation of the Austrian army, commanded by lieutenant general Jellachich.

The general of division Maurice Mathieu, grand officer of the legion of honor, commanding the second division of the 7th corps of the Grand Army, authorized by the marshal of the empire Augereau, general in chief of the said corps; and general Wolkelfel, in the service of his imperial and royal majesty the emperor of Germany, authorized by general Jellachich, commander in chief of the Austrian armies in the Voralberg; have agreed on the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1. The corps of the army under the orders of lieutenant general Jellachich shall be prisoners of war on parole. The corps shall defer with all the honors of war, the men shall lay down their arms, and shall be conducted into Bohemia to the advanced posts of the Austrian army.

2. The officers shall retain their arms, horses and baggage.

3. All the horses of the troops, the arms, the whole of the artillery, all the amunition & military stores every article that is not private property, shall be given up to the French army.

4. The French army shall be in the possession of all the Voralberg, Feldkirch, Rudens, and their territories as far as Larlemberg.

5. The three battalions of the regiment of Baulieu are comprised in the present capitulation, if on the 14th of November, at 7 in the evening, they have not joined the corps of the Prince de Rohan, and if they are on the Larlemberg.

6. All the officers and all the troops of the corps of the army of lieutenant general Jellachich shall give their parole of honor not to serve during one year, reckoning from the date of the present capitulation against the troops of his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, or against his allies.

7. The sick which shall remain in the French hospital shall be treated with all the attention prescribed by humanity; and on their recovery shall be sent to their garrison, being included in the 6th article.

8. The corps of the Austrian army shall be conducted to Bohemia by the route of Lindau, Fernang, Biberac, Gunsbourg, Amberg, and Reitz; it shall march in three columns, at the customary day's march; and shall be treated as to lodging, provisions and forage in the same manner as the French regiments.

9. The Austrian troops during their march shall be, for their government and discipline, under the orders of their own officers, who shall be responsible for their conduct, and shall be accompanied by a French escort.

10. An officer of artillery and de genie, an inspector of reviews, and a commissary of war, with a battalion, shall take possession of the arsenals and magazines of Feldkirch to-morrow, 15th November, at noon.

11. The corps of the Austrian army shall defer the day after to-morrow (16th November) at 8 o'clock in the morning before the French army, and shall then lay down their arms and surrender their colors.

Done interchangeably at Dormern, 23d Brumaire (14th November, 1805.)

(Signed)

The general of division,  
MAURICE MATHIEU.  
Major-general WOLKELFEL.  
Approved by me, marshal of the empire,  
(Signed)  
AUGEREAU.  
JELLACHICH, F. M. L.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

Arrived last evening, the fast sailing schooner Serpent, Hawley, from Cape Francois. Sailed 15th February, and has been on the coast fourteen days, continual gales from N. and W.—Left at the Cape, ship Warren, Sterrett, of Baltimore, in 6 weeks; schooners St. Michaels, Shock, do. in 21 days; Ariel, Jenks do. 14 days; Mohawk, Charles, of Norfolk, in six weeks; Wasp, ditto, ditto, brigs Lovely Lucy, Brown; Julia, Dunlevy; Rover, Budden, of Philadelphia, uncertain; Fame, Thompson, in 10 days; schooners Juliet, Creswell; Beaver, Gilder; Clarissa, Townsend, Whitesides; Ceres, King, uncertain; Aurora, Gamble, in 10 days, all of Philadelphia; Orestes, Williams, of New York. Brig Edley, for Newburyport, sailed 2 days, and schooner Two Brothers, of Alexandria for Philadelphia, one day before the Serpent.

The ship Lucy Ann, Malon, and schooner Mary, Middleton, of and from Baltimore for Cape Francois, were cut away in a gale of wind on the night of the 18th January, near old Cape Francois, and totally lost, people saved. Captain Malon and Middleton, came home passengers in the Serpent. The Clarissa Townsend, lost her main mast in the same; every thing was tranquil at the Cape.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.  
TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

We understand the House of Representatives of the U. States, yesterday passed the resolution offered by Mr. Nicholson some time since—Ayes 85, Noes 37.

FRENCH BULLETINS.

Those lately received, in spite of former experience, have been read with almost implicit and general belief. No editor, except Mr. Coleman, of the New York Evening Post, has ventured to doubt. He pauses—waits further information to operate conviction. Let us do so likewise. It seems to be the error of the politicians of the day to devour news with an avidity that precludes investigation, and in a summary way to determine the fate of empires.

When we find such papers (although official) stamped with frivolity and palpable falsehood, surely we ought to withhold our unqualified belief. Who can believe that in a battle so sanguinary as all accounts state that of the 21 of December to have been, the French should have lost in killed only 800 men? that an army of 100,000 men, commanded by the emperors of Germany and Russia, had been in less than four hours cut to pieces and dispersed? Is it to be supposed, after that most masterly and probably unrivalled state paper issued by count Cobentzel, of the causes of the renewal of war, and the noble and dignified conduct of Alexander, these monarchs would degrade themselves and their cause, in abusing the English for shopkeepers and as the origin of hostilities?

But it is tiresome to point out the absurdities of these official papers, calculated only for the meridian of Paris, where implicit belief or silence must follow perpetually.

The accounts under the Berlin head of the 9th December, received some time ago and those from London of the 19th, may be exaggerated as to the battles subsequent to the 2d, but they are certainly entitled to some attention; more particularly as the French even by their own statement, had not advanced from Austerlitz after this grand victory. Is it not to be presumed that had Bonaparte been so completely victorious he would have pushed into Poland and gratified his ambition by planting his eagles on the walls of Warsaw as he had done on those of Vienna?

In what page of the life of Napoleon shall we read that he stopped in the career of victory "that there might be some tears the less shed?" Does the massacre at Jaffa or the murder of the duke d'Enghien show this milkiness of human kindness? No—these pages are written in blood.

It is not improbable that after a well fought battle on both sides a cessation of arms has been agreed on—that both claim the victory and wait only for reinforcements to again try the fate of war.

The Russians by so doing get time for Michelson to arrive with the army which was at Dresden (about 200,000 men) from the seat of action) about the 2d of Nov. The French have an opportunity of receiving reinforcements by junction of the divisions under marshals Ney & Marmont, which much must have been in Lower Austria and Upper Silesia and the new levies from France may have been in Moravia by Ulm, where Augereau was stationed to preserve the communication and to observe the motions of the Prussian army which had arrived in the vicinity of Nuremberg, in Franconia.

But we hear nothing of that princely princes, the archduke Charles, in the French bulletins—that general must have been in Hungary adding the levies of that kingdom, to his brave although unfortunate army.

I say again—let us pause: let us give implicit faith to the French and not one grain to the English accounts. For my part I remain among houseards a

SCPTIC.

From Denmark.

We have accounts, via Salem, to the 24, which state, that that kingdom has continued neutral; and that the crown prince was on the frontiers at the head of 50,000 men.

Postponement.

The sale of the Lot of Ground, verified by the justice to take place this at the Coffee House, is postponed till TUESDAY next, at one o'clock, at the same place.

John Dunlap, Trustee.

March 18.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a deed of trust given to the said by a certain John Withers, to secure payment of a debt due by said Withers to Jonathan and M. Scholfield, will be Sold by Public Auction, for cash, at the Coffee House in Alexandria, on the 24th of this instant, 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The two following Tracts of Land, viz.

One, containing 103, and the other 26 acres, adjoining each other, and are situated 2 to 3 miles from the town of Alexandria, in the county of Fairfax, and state of Virginia. The aforesaid land lies on the old Leesburg road, joining the lands of Captain Stacum, Benjamin Dulany, and Carlisle Whiting. This land is mostly covered with wood of a small growth and affords a handsome prospect.

Andrew Scholfield,  
Thomas Cook.

March 18.

JOHN WATTS  
Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,

White and brown Tickerburg  
White and brown German Rolls  
White and brown Plaid  
7 8 and 4 4 Irish Linen  
4-4 Shirting Cotton  
Apron and Shirting Checks  
Chintzes and Calicoes  
Diaper and Paper Table Cloth  
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere  
Sewing Silks, Twills, and Threads  
Cambric Mullins, 4-4 and 6-4  
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4  
Pain Leno, do, do  
Tamb red Leno, do, do  
Leno Veils, do, do  
Leno Shades and Dragonas do.  
Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts  
Silk and Cotton Hosiery  
Ladies Habit Gloves  
Cambric Handkerchiefs and Long Law  
Gurshes, Collars, and Bristles  
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.

March 4.

FOR SALE,  
Between six and seven hundred acres of good farming LAND,  
In Jefferson County, Virginia, four miles from Charlottesville, and one from the river Shenandoah.

ON THIS tract are several good springs of water, besides a large tract that passes nearly through the centre, on which is erected two merchant mills and one or two smaller mills within half a mile of the land. The portion of wood land is about one fourth perhaps more. The improvements are, a dwelling house with three rooms, with a fire place each. A kitchen, smoke house, stable, and several other out houses. The terms are three dollars per acre, and three hundred and thirty dollars for a part of the improvements, the fourth ready cash, and the balance in bonds for equal yearly payments, bearing interest from date if not punctually discharged, with security by mortgage. Possession and a deed to be given at the first payment.

Thomas Fairfax.

March 3.



**TO BE LET,**  
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,  
**MOUNT-EAGLE,**  
The beautiful COUNTRY SEAT of the late Lord Fairfax—containing  
**ABOUT** two hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansion House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke House, Stable and Carriage House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to **William Herbert, Esq.** of this town, or to the Surveyor near Patuxent Iron-works, Prince-George's county, Maryland.  
**John Carlyle Herbert,**  
January 16.

**TO RENT**  
And immediate possession given:  
**SIXTEEN** hundred acres of land, about three miles from Fendall's mill, near the Little Falls of Potomac—This Land is of good quality and well adapted to wheat and grass, under good enclosures and having a tolerable dwelling house and other necessary buildings. It is capable of being divided into several tenements, so as to suit applicants. On the premises is a good blacksmith's shop and tools, and an excellent stand for that business. Tenants may be supplied at a fair price with corn, hay and fodder, carts, waggon and plantation utensils—all with sundry work horses, mules and oxen.—More than two hundred bushels of wheat are sown on the premises. Mr. George Simmons, living on the premises, will show the land and other property to applicants.  
**Richard Bland Lee.**  
Virginia, Feb. 19.

**NICHOLAS HINGSTON,**  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he hath removed his store to King-street, next door to Mr. Jos. Thornton's, where he hath for sale an extensive assortment of  
**SEEDS,**  
Both of English & American growth. The former imported this fall per the ship *Shepherd*, captain Wells, via Norfolk, among which are—  
Early York Cabbage, Early Dwarf do. Early Screw do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Battersea do. Large Imperial do. Large Sugarloaf do. Large Flat Dutch do. Red do. Green and Yellow Savoy do. Brussels Sprouts, Green and Red Borecole, Colliflower, Brocoli, &c.—Also, Rye Grass, Lucern, Burnett, Orchard Grass, Red Clover, Early Dutch Turnip, Early Stone do. Hanover do. Yellow do. White Norfolk do. Rape, Maw, Coriander, Caraway, Dill, Aniseed, Canary Seed, Double Yellow Hyacinth Roots, Fine Durham, Flower of Mustard, Split Peas, Garden Rakes, Hoes, Reels and Lines, Garden Sheers and best Pruning Knives. On hand a quantity of Lombardy Poplar of all sizes and a variety of Flowering Shrubs, and Roots, on reasonable terms.  
Also,  
An elegant assortment of cut and plain Glass, China, and Queens ware, Flower Pots of all kinds.  
He likewise keeps Liquors, Groceries, Spices, Powder and Shot, Fig Blue, Starch, Barley, Rice, Soap, Candles, Salt Petre, Alum, Pearl Ash, Segars, best Rappee Snuff, chewing and smoking Tobacco.  
Also for Sale,  
The American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatise on Gardening.  
February 17.

**TO RENT,**  
The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to  
**Mr. Thomas Preston, or Thomas Sanford.**  
October 27.

**Twenty Dollars Reward,**  
**WILL** be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave named **ANDREW**. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dusky and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Canby, at Port Tobacco.  
**G. B. Canby.**  
Maryland, Charles County,  
January 17.

**BANK STOCK.**  
**WANTED TO PURCHASE,**  
A few Shares in the Bank of Potomac. Enquire of the Printer.  
March 15.

**For SALE or to RENT.**  
I will Sell or Rent the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria and its vicinity, viz.  
**20 Acres of Land,** situated on the north side of the turnpike road leading to Little River, one mile from the corporation of Alexandria; about 14 acres are enclosed. There is on the premises a good dwelling house 24 feet by 14, two stories high, with a kitchen and cellar underneath, granary, stable, and cow-house, with a good garden. The land is adapted for grass, corn, or small grain. This place may be well worth the attention of the gardener, butcher, tanner, or distiller; as there is a never-failing branch of water runs through the centre of the land and close to the dwelling; it is remarkable for good air and a healthy situation.

**A Lot of Land,** on the south side of Duke street, in West-End, not far from the stone bridge; containing three fourths of an acre, with the privilege of taking in part of the streets till called for, (now enclosed.) This lot corners on Duke and George streets, running back to Wolfe street. The improvements on said lot are a two story framed house, 24 feet by 18, kitchen 16 feet by 12, bake house 28 feet by 12, built with brick, stable hip roofed, capable of containing six horses, a double brick built necessary with a pigeon house on the top, all well finished and in good repair, with a pump of good water in the yard; back of the yard there is an excellent garden well pailed and in good cultivation; in short there is every convenience for a genteel family.  
**ALSO**  
I will sell my Right, on the lower end of Prince street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mr. John Limeick. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living at West-End.  
**Michael O'Meara.**  
January 25.

**Office of the Mutual Insurance Company.**  
Against Fire on Goods and Furniture.  
At a general meeting of the members of the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture in the State of Virginia, held by adjournment, at the General Office of Insurance, in the city of Richmond, February 4th, 1866,  
Mr. Neill McCoull was elected President.  
Isaac H. Judith, Samuel Painter, Jacob Fackler, Geo. Greenhow, Directors for the district of Richmond.  
Mr. Robert Birchett, Director for the district of Petersburg.  
William Vaughan, do. Norfolk.  
Robert Walker, do. Fredericksburg.  
Samuel Craig, do. Alexandria.  
Adam Douglas, do. Winchester.  
Jacob Swoop, do. Staunton.  
Wm. H. Fitzwilliamson, Principal Agent.  
Wm. Price, Cashier General.  
Extract from the proceedings of the General Meeting:  
"Any subscriber, or member, of this Company, may hereafter withdraw his insurance, in part, or the whole by giving notice, in writing, signed by him, and acknowledged personally before the PRINCIPAL AGENT, or duly attested and certified under the hand of a magistrate and on payment of one quota, if one or more quotas be due and payable by him, at that time, and he shall hereafter be exonerated from any further payment, or demands for losses incurred after the date of the day when the said written notice shall have been left with the PRINCIPAL AGENT, and the quota paid, but not from any payment, or demand, on account of losses incurred before the date of the day when such notice shall have been deposited as before mentioned, and his insurance shall cease from that period, and it shall be the duty of the PRINCIPAL AGENT to give him a certificate of discharge."  
"RESOLVED, That the President and Directors be requested to suspend, for the present, the collection of more than one quota and to give instructions accordingly, to their agents and attorneys, taking due care that their instructions shall not prevent the recovery of one quota, under notices that may already be given to members in arrears."  
"RESOLVED, also, That on the payment of one quota the person paying may have the benefit of this insurance."  
The following is an extract from the records of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, viz:  
"RESOLVED, That no person shall be considered as liable to pay, either the quota which became payable on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and four, or that which became payable on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and five, except such as were, to all intents and purposes, insured before the fire which happened, in Norfolk, on 22d day of February eighteen hundred and four—that is, those who paid their premiums previously to the said fire."  
**Wm. H. Fitzwilliamson, P. Agent,**  
Feb. 25.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
**CUSTOM-HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA,** 24th February, 1866.  
The following MERCHANDISE having remained in store upwards of nine months, will be Sold, at Public Auction, at P. G. Marshall's Vendue-Store, on the 25th day of March next; no claim having been made for the same.

**Valuable LOTS for Sale.**  
By virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WATSON to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April next, for Cash—  
**6 Lots,** handsomely situated, contiguous to the town of Alexandria, containing between five and six acres each; being part of the tract lately known by the name of "Stamp Hill," and in the subdivision of said tract as laid off by Col. Gilpin, distinguished by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25. To such as have not already supplied themselves with eligible situations in the neighborhood, these Lots present an object worthy of attention, and to accommodate purchasers they will be set up separately. For more particular information respecting this property, application may be made to Col. Gilpin, or to the subscriber, who is furnished with a connected plat of these and the adjoining Lots, some of which are in a high state of improvement.  
**John M'iver,**  
March 5.

**NOTICE.**  
In the case of **JOSIAH WATSON, a bankrupt.**  
THE Creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against *Josiah Watson*, late of Alexandria, merchant, are requested to meet the assignee of the said bankrupt's estate, at Gadaby's hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on Wednesday, the 9th day of April next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon. As business of the first importance to the interest of the said estate will be then submitted to the consideration of the creditors, it is hoped there will be a full meeting.  
**John M'iver,**  
March 5.

**NOTICE.**  
To those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of *Powell and Denney*, as well as *Denney and Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney dis-estimatively.  
Mr. *LEVER POWELL*, Joo. of Middleburg, is authorized to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.  
**Richard Denney.**  
January 30.

**NOTICE.**  
To those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of *Powell and Denney*, as well as *Denney and Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney dis-estimatively.  
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**Richard Denney.**  
January 30.

**VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.**  
Just received direct from the Patentees, and FOR SALE BY  
**JAMES KENNEDY, JUN. DRUGGIST.**  
The following Valuable Medicines:  
**Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachal Bitters.**  
PREPARED BY  
**THOMAS H. RAWSON,**  
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.  
THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and tall seasons, such as *intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Antennal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

**Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billions Pills.**  
THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bear witness to their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billions and Yellow Fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billions Cholera, Catarrhs, Female complaints, &c.*  
The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of *Samuel Lee, Jun.* (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

**Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.**  
A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 50 cents a box.

**Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or, Family Physic.**  
The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

**Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,**  
For the scum in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in powder boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

**Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.**  
A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

**Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Or Cough Drops,**  
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

**Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.**  
Price 50 cents a box.

**Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.**  
Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

**He has likewise for Sale,**  
A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in boghead; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms, or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.  
A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.  
March 27.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.  
SALE  
On every  
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This day  
By COTTON  
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